2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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Fundamental elements proposed by the European Union, in conformity with the Common Position adopted by the EU Council of Ministers, to be inserted in the Final Document of the 2005 NPT Conference concerning Main Committee I

The 2005 Review Conference:

Should reach consensus on the basis of the framework established by the NPT by supporting the Decisions and the Resolution adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the final document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference, and shall bear in mind the current situation and shall promote inter alia the following essential issues, including:

Nuclear Disarmament

1. Undertakes efforts to preserve the integrity of the NPT and strengthen its implementation.
2. Recognizes that the NPT is a unique and irreplaceable multilateral instrument for maintaining and reinforcing international peace, security and stability, in that it establishes a legal framework for preventing increased proliferation of nuclear weapons and for developing further a verification system guaranteeing that non-nuclear-weapons States use nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes, and that it represents the essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament in accordance with Article VI thereof.
3. Works towards universal accession to the NPT.
4. Stresses the absolute necessity of full compliance with all the provisions of the NPT by all States Parties.
5. Calls on all States not party to the NPT to pledge commitments to non-proliferation and disarmament and calling on those States to become States Parties to the NPT as non-nuclear weapon States.
6. Recognizes that serious nuclear proliferation events have occurred since the end of the 2000 Review Conference.
7. Stresses, while acknowledging the nuclear arms reductions which have taken place since the end of the cold war, the need for an overall reduction in nuclear

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arsenals in the pursuit of systematic and progressive efforts towards nuclear disarmament under Article VI of the NPT and welcome, in this context, the ratification of the Moscow Treaty by the Russian Federation and the United States of America in 2002, while stressing the need for more progress in reducing their arsenals.

8. Stresses the need to implement the declarations made by the Presidents of Russia and America in 1991 and 1992 on unilateral reductions in their stocks of non-strategic nuclear weapons and calling on all States with non-strategic nuclear weapons to include them in their general arms control and disarmament processes, with a view to their reduction and elimination.

9. Recognizes application of the principle of irreversibility to guide all measures in the field of nuclear disarmament and arms control, as a contribution to the maintenance and reinforcement of international peace, security and stability, taking these conditions into account.

10. Recognizes the importance, from the point of view of nuclear disarmament, of the programmes for the destruction and elimination of nuclear weapons and the elimination of fissile material as defined under the G-8 Global Partnership.

11. Pursues efforts to secure transparency, as voluntary confidence-building measure to support further progress in disarmament.

12. Since the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) forms an essential part of the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime and with a view to its entry into force as soon as possible, without conditions, calls on States, particularly those listed in Annex II, to sign and ratify the said Treaty without delay and without conditions and, pending the entry into force of the said Treaty, calls on all States to abide by a moratorium and to refrain from any action contrary to the obligations and provisions of the Treaty. Highlights the importance of the work of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation Preparatory Commission and actively supports the work of the Special Representative of the States which have ratified the Treaty charged with promoting universal accession to the Treaty

13. Appeals again to the Conference on Disarmament for the immediate commencement and early conclusion of a non-discriminatory, universally applicable Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, without preconditions, and bearing in mind the special coordinator's report and the mandate included therein and, pending entry into force of the said Treaty, calls on all States to declare and uphold a moratorium on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Welcomes the action of those of the five nuclear weapon States which have decreed the relevant moratorium.

14. Calls on all States concerned to take appropriate practical measures in order to reduce the risk of accidental nuclear war.

15. Pursues consideration of the issue of security assurances to the non-nuclear weapon States Parties to the NPT.

16. Calls on nuclear weapon States to reaffirm existing security assurances noted by the United Nations Security Council resolution 984 (1995) and to sign and

ratify the relevant protocols on nuclear-weapon-free zones, drawn up following the requisite consultations, recognizing that Treaty-based security assurances are available to such zones.

General Disarmament

17. Stresses the need for general disarmament.

18. Highlights the importance of universal accession and implementation of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the conventions, measures and initiatives contributing to conventional arms control.

19. Calls for universal accession to and effective implementation of The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation.

20. Works for the resolution of the problems of regional instability and insecurity and of the conflict situations which are often at the root of armament programmes.